

"Little Gems"

State of Virginia }
Loudoun County S.C. }

On this 29th day of October 1827 Personally came before me
Noble S. Braden a magistrate for the County & one of the
Justices of the Peace for the County of Loudoun County Jacob Butler,
who being first duly sworn made solemn oath that Daniel
Coleman, a free man of color, who he understands is
applying to the War Department for a pension, is well
known to him & he knows him to be the same Daniel
Coleman who enlisted in the Army of the Revolution in 18 mo.
service in the Early part of 1781 — that S. Coleman was
under the immediate command of Capt. Samuel Roland &
attached to General Mullenbergs' command & was at different
times in other companies — that he S. Braden was at
the Siege of York Town in 1781 & saw S. Coleman there &
then in the service of the U. S. — and S. Braden further
says the same honorably discharged soon after said Siege —
that S. Coleman was discharged at the same time — S. Braden
further says S. Coleman is now very aged & poor & he does
not know him to possess any sort of property.

Subscribed & sworn to in my presence
his
Jacob Butler
magistrate

This 29th day of Oct. 1827.

Noble S. Braden J.P.

Clerk of the Circuit Court - Gary M. Clemens

Historic Records

Volume 4 Issue 4 October 2019

"Little Gems" is a quarterly newsletter published by the Clerk of the Circuit Historic Records Division. "Little Gems" refers to a binder of interesting references compiled by retired Deputy Clerk, Louisa Hutchison. Since the formation of the county, the Clerks have squirreled away notes which listed things to remember, interesting facts, and things that were just down right oddities. Over time these notes went from scraps of paper tucked in desks or books, to an organized binder, now called the "Book of Little Gems." The Historic Records newsletter is meant to provide you information about upcoming programs and exhibits, updated indexes, processed records, tips for research, as well as some articles on a few of the "Little Gems" we have found.

Land Records & Deed Research

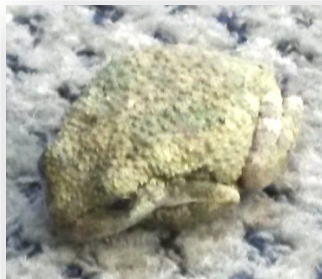
Loudoun is one of only a few counties in the Commonwealth that has records dating from its formation in 1757 when it split from Fairfax County. The Historic Records and Deed Research division includes court records from 1757-1980's and land records from 1757-present. Research can be conducted by using both in-house and online databases as well as paper indexes. Our staff can provide guidance and suggestions to start your research but **cannot provide research services or legal advice**. To prepare for your visit please review our online links to indexes and county databases which provide a starting point in your records research.

If you Visit the Archives

There is a court order that establishes court security protocols that serve the best interests of all visitors to the various courts and court-related offices in the Courts Complex. Therefore, electronic mobile devices such as cellphones with cameras, laptop computers, and electronic tablets are currently not permitted in the Courts Complex. To assist patrons of the Historic Records/Archives research division, the Clerk's Office provides computer workstations with internet access so our patrons can review the websites of other historic records museums and historic records research organizations.

Cover: Affidavit by Noble Braden supporting the claim of Daniel Coleman, "a free man of color," to a military pension for "enlisting in the Army of the Revolution for 18 months" in 1781. Braden's affidavit lists Coleman's services "at the Siege of Yorktown" in October 1781.

Daniel Coleman, Revolutionary War Papers, 1827.001



“Little Gems”

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Monday Surprise!

A toad made its way into Historic Records to greet us in the morning. It was safely returned to the great outdoors without incident.

Historic Records and Deed Research Staff

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THE MANAGER’S ORDER BOOK: Welcome to the Fall Edition of “Little Gems”

By: Eric Larson



Welcome to the fall edition of “Little Gems”.

October is an historic month in American history. In October 1781 the combined American and French army under Washington forced the British force of nearly 9,000 to surrender at Yorktown, Virginia. The victory at Yorktown secured America’s independence and established George Washington as an icon in American and world history.

Honoring Historic Records Partners

In September, Gary Clemens, Clerk of the Circuit Court had a special breakfast for County employees, departments and private citizens who have assisted the Clerk’s office in achieving a high quality of service to our county citizens. The Clerk’s Historic Records division honored those who provided their expertise to enhance the services and programs offered to our customers and patrons: Lori Kimball, Roy Cooper, John Fender, and Brandon Landas. (Pictured at right)



Lori Kimball for partnering with the Clerk’s office on historic programs



John Fender and Roy Cooper (Two gentleman in tan shirts) from Courthouse General Service

Looking Ahead to 2020

Five years ago in 2014 the Clerk of the Circuit Court expanded the Historic Records division to include deed research to provide greater support to our customers and conservation programs. In the 2020 Winter Issue of Little Gems our staff will reflect back on the first five years of the Historic Records and Deed Research Division. This issue will feature photographs of our many projects and programs, and articles by staff discussing their favorite projects in Historic Records since 2014.



Brandon Landas (Second from the Right) from Loudoun’s Tax Commissioners Office

“Little Gem” By Alyssa Fisher

In 1949, Nancy W. Warner registered a shop in Leesburg called Nancy’s Shop which sold gifts and novelty items. By 1954, G.F. and JoAnne Bodmer owned Nancy’s Shop, then a couple years later, in 1956, Stanley Caulkins became the new owner, still under the same name. In 1960, the business became known as Caulkins Jewelers and The Nancy Shop, but by 1967 the business became solely Caulkins Jewelers, Inc.

According to the Articles of Incorporation, the purpose of Caulkins Jewelers, Inc. included “business as jewelers, gold and silversmiths, dealers in china, curiosities, articles of vertu, coins, medals, bullion, and precious stones, and as manufacturers of and dealers in gold and silver plate, plated articles, watches, clocks, chronometers, and optical and scientific instruments and appliances of every description.”

Though Nancy Warner’s name no longer appeared with the business, the initial intent of the business remained throughout the years. You can find this information, and more about the history of Loudoun County’s businesses in the Charter Books and Partnership Books in the Historic Records & Deed Research Division.

Can you spot 10 differences between the two doodles?



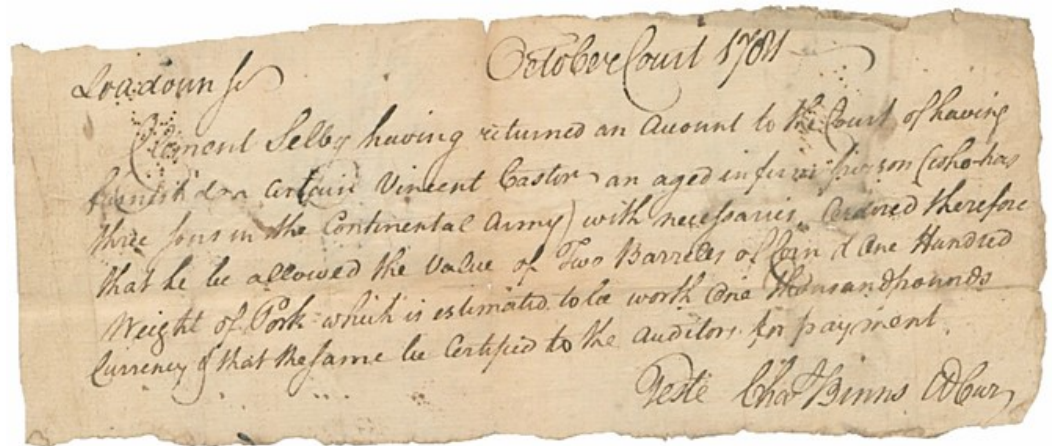
Provisions for the Families at Home

By Alyssa Fisher

Many of the men who joined the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War did not own land, have their own business, or live on independent wealth. Thus, the work these men did to provide for their families fell on the shoulders of their wives, children, or parents when they went away to battle. Recognizing the need for aid to the families of soldiers, Virginia legislation made provisions for some families during the men's absence. Loudoun records provide examples of the kinds of provisions given to the families of soldiers during the Revolutionary War.¹

Legislation required county courts "to provide, at the publick [sic] expense, provisions and all other necessities for the support and comfortable subsistence of the wives, children, and aged parents, of all poor soldiers who cannot by their own industry support themselves." Several of Loudoun's documents reference provisions, mostly food items, given to wives and children of serving soldiers. One document from 1780 listed corn provided to the families of three different soldiers, Jacob Varne, Jacob Cross, and Casper Hoover. Jacob Varne and Jacob Cross's wives also received whiskey specified for the harvest. Molly Butler, and her three children received corn and bacon between 1778 and 1782 while her husband, Robert Butler, served in the Continental Army.²

Other documents reference the parents of men who fought in the Revolutionary War. John Shaffer required provisions as his son was "in the service." He received 100lbs of fine flour in 1780. Vincent



Castor, listed as "an aged, infirm person," received corn and pork as a provision while three of his sons served in the Continental Army. The widow Philips, whose son served in the army as well, received a number of provisions including corn, wheat, beans, pork, salt, and money for doctor expenses.³

Legislation also required county courts "to make a reasonable provision at the publick [sic] expense for the immediate support of the widows within their respective counties whose husbands shall have died or been slain in the service of the commonwealth." Catherine Hamilton's husband, David Hamilton, died while serving in the Continental Army. In 1780, she received "2 bushels of Rye and ten pounds of beef," as her provision for the year.⁴

While the majority of Loudoun Records involving public aid during the Revolutionary War provide basic information such as the name of the recipient, and the specific items provided to them, one particular record included great detail into the life of a child who received aid during the war. According to two accounts given in 1805, one by Liddy Head, the other by Elizabeth Hilyard, a man named Jacob Rhodes came to Leesburg from Delaware in the year 1776 with his wife Elizabeth. Jacob Rhodes enlisted in the army under

¹ "Revolutionary War: The Home Front," The American Revolution, 1763-1783, Library of Congress, accessed June 28, 2019, www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/amrev/homefront/.

² Hening, William Waller, *The Statutes at Large: Being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature, in the year 1619* Vol IX (Richmond, VA: J & G Cochran, 1821), 279; "Jacob Cross," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1780-10, Loudoun County Clerk's Office; "Robert Butler," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1782-01, Loudoun County Clerk's Office.

³ "John Shaffer," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1780-03, Loudoun County Clerk's Office; "Vincent Castor," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1781-03, Loudoun County Clerk's Office; "Philips (Widow)," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1780-06, Loudoun County Clerk's Office.

⁴ Hening, William Waller, *The Statutes at Large: Being a Collection of all the Laws of Virginia, from the First Session of the Legislature, in the year 1619* Vol IX (Richmond, VA: J&G Cochran, 1821), 344-345; "David Hamilton," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1780-09, Loudoun County Clerk's Office.

Captain Anthony Russell. Before traveling to Williamsburg, VA to join his regiment, Rhodes secured a place for his wife to live with George Emery.⁵

On July 12, 1776, Elizabeth gave birth to a son named George, and sadly died the same day. Jacob Rhodes returned to Leesburg a few days after the death of his wife, and claimed his son. Both accounts state that Jacob was "in great distress at the loss of his wife." Elizabeth Hilyard kept the child for some time until Rhodes found a place for the baby with the wife of William Rhodes. George Rhodes remained in the household with William Rhodes until he was transferred to the home of George Nelson.⁶

Jacob Rhodes appeared in Revolutionary War payrolls beginning in November of 1776 through April 1777. He served in the 5th Virginia regiment as a fifer. In May of 1778, the court ordered the goods belonging to Jacob Rhodes be sold. Rhodes' possessions remained in the custody of George Emery, and an inventory of the goods completed in June of 1778 indicate that the items sold actually belonged to Rhodes' late wife which included gowns, ruffles, bonnets, and other articles worn by women of the time. In that same month, George Emery became the guardian of George Rhodes. As guardian, George Emery most likely had the possessions of Jacob and Elizabeth Rhodes sold in order to help support their son George. Accounts from 1778 through 1780

showcase the provisions given to George Rhodes from public aid as the son of a soldier. These provisions included boarding expenses, and various articles of clothing.⁷

Military records do not indicate what specifically happened to Jacob Rhodes, but both Liddy Head and Elizabeth Hilyard expressed in their accounts that Rhodes died in battle with the British. In February of 1791, George Rhodes became an indentured servant to John Littlejohn to learn the trade of a blacksmith. He must have done well as by 1798, he became the master blacksmith to his own indentured servant. Both accounts also stated that George Rhodes remained around the Leesburg area.⁸

While most records of public aid did not provide as much detail as the record for George Rhodes, these documents did indicate the kinds of necessities provided to families in need. Records of public aid also present some of the sacrifices made by the families of soldiers. Families ran the risk of not only losing a loved one, but also losing a vital member who contributed to their livelihood. Thankfully, Loudoun's records indicate some of the aid provided to those families during their time of need.

5 "Jacob Rhodes," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1779-01, Loudoun County Clerk's Office.

6 "Jacob Rhodes," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1779-01, Loudoun County Clerk's Office.

7 Jacob Rhodes, January 28, 1777, *U.S. Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783*, digital image, Ancestry.com, www.ancestrylibrary.com (accessed June 28, 2019); Jacob Rhodes, February 28, 1777, *U.S. Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783*, digital image, Ancestry.com, www.ancestrylibrary.com (accessed June 27, 2019); Jacob Rhodes, February 28, 1777 through April 1777, digital image, Ancestry.com, www.ancestrylibrary.com (accessed June 27, 2019); Jacob Rhodes, December 28, 1776, digital image, Ancestry.com, www.ancestrylibrary.com (accessed June 28, 2019); "Sale of Jacob Rhodes goods," May 12, 1778, Loudoun County Order Book G, Loudoun County Clerk's Office, 92; Rhodes Inventory/Account, Loudoun County Will Book B, Loudoun County Clerk's Office, 232-233; "Jacob Rhodes Sale," June 9, 1778, Loudoun County Order Book G, Loudoun County Clerk's Office, 104; "Soldiers Wives to be furnished with necessaries," November 15, 1778, Loudoun County Order Book G, Loudoun County Clerk's Office, 519; "Jacob Rhodes," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1779-01, Loudoun County Clerk's Office.

8 Jacob Rhodes," Loudoun County Misc. Papers, Revolutionary War Papers, 1779-01, Loudoun County Clerk's Office; "George Rhodes bound to John Littlejohn," February 15, 1791, Loudoun County Order Book N, Loudoun County Clerk's Office, 85; "Luke Going bound to Rhodes," September 11, 1798, Loudoun County Order Book S, Loudoun County Clerk's Office, 190.



Police Blotter

By Sarah Markel



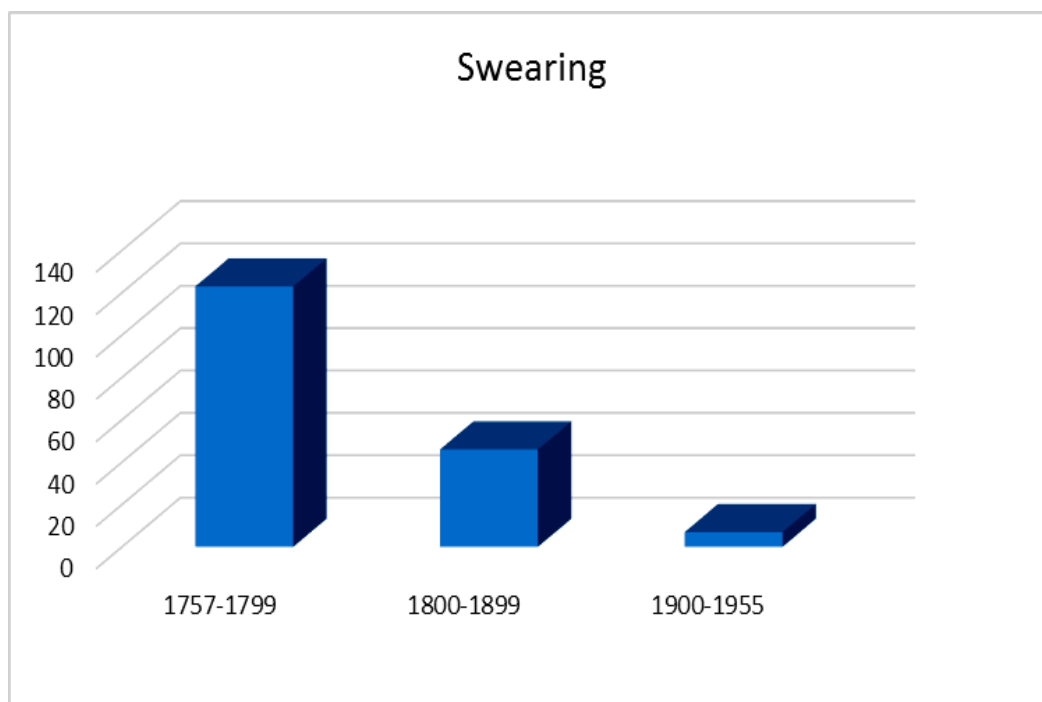
A Review of Criminal Records from 1757-1955

For this edition of the Police Blotter we are taking a look at some criminal statistics. The Criminal indexes have been online now for a few months. We have been very pleased to see that so many people have been accessing them to assist them with their research. In fact we had one customer who had exhausted all avenues of research trying to prove his ancestor was in Loudoun. Through the Criminal index he was able to find that his ancestor had received a ticket for bootlegging and said "well at least I can say he was here."

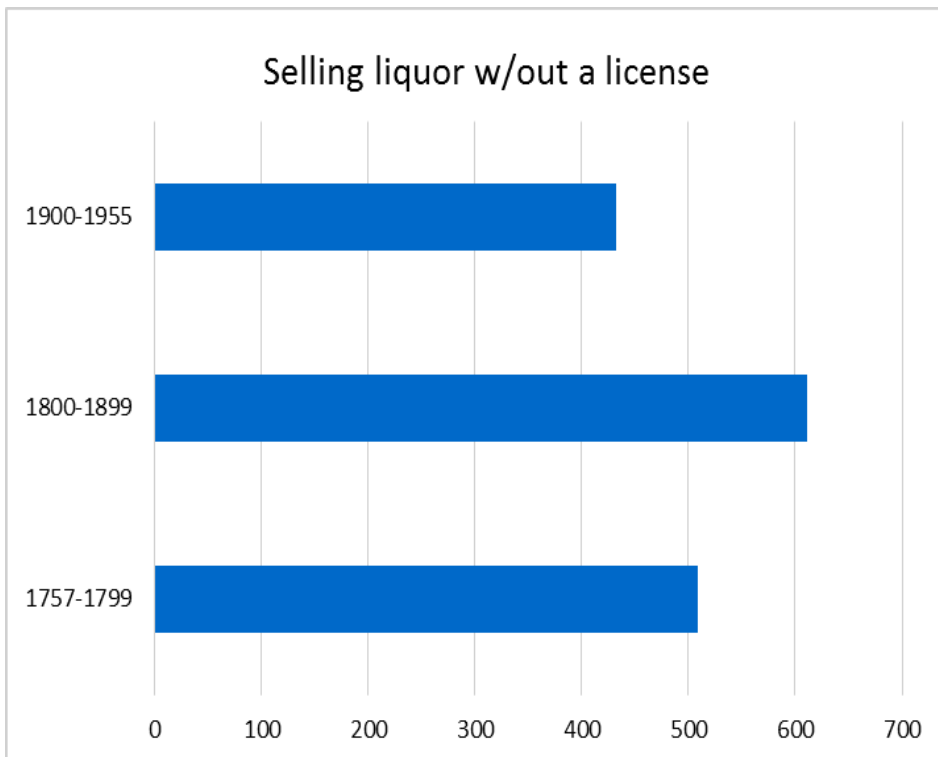
The Criminal Index gives us a glimpse of what society held as important in any one time. For example in the 1700's 18 people were fined for failing to vote. In the 2018 November General Election only 65.89% of eligible Loudoun voters turned out to vote. If not voting was still a fine today the court house would be swamped with cases.

In 1900-1955 38 cases of making liquor without a license were prosecuted. Compare that to 0 cases in 1700-1799 and 0 cases in 1800-1899. Where making liquor at home was a standard practice in the 1700 & 1800's, by the 1900's it was met with the temperance movement and Government regulations.

In looking at the Criminal Stats please note that 1757-1799 is 42 years, 1800-1899 is 99 years, and 1900-1955 is 55 years. With this in mind we are not able to look at the trends based solely on centuries as they are not an equal number of years. For example, in the chart below I have charted the number of swearing cases. As you can see in just 42 years in the 1700's we have more cases of swearing than we do in the following 155 years. I can only imagine how busy the courts would be today if everyone who swore was charged with a misdemeanor. I fear that sporting event attendance would drop significantly.

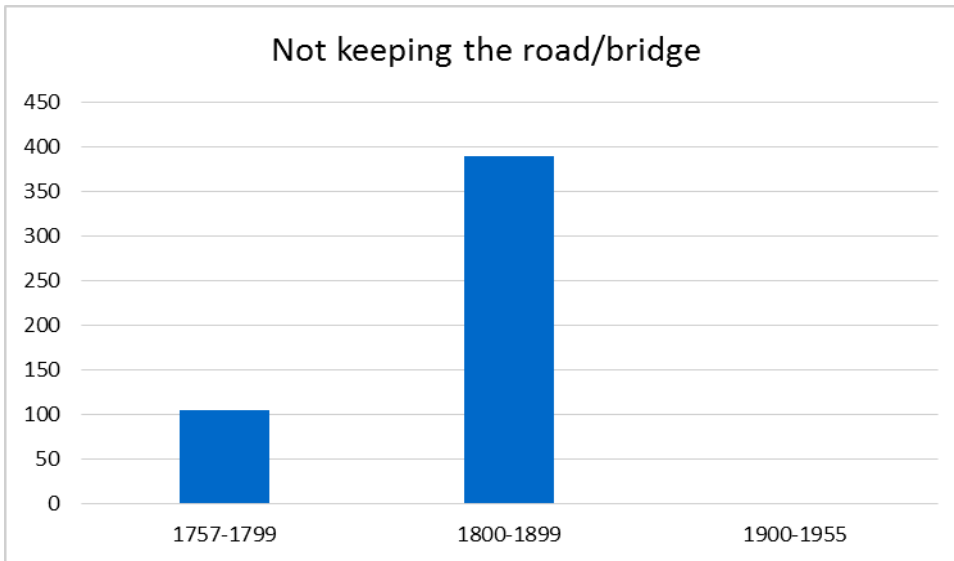


In comparing statistics quite a few interesting numbers jump out. Below are a few of my favorites:



Liquor related crimes: As we can see in the charts it was not until the 1900's we start to see the Government regulating the transport and manufacturing of liquor.

Interestingly in the 1700's you were not permitted to break the Sabbath. That is you could not be drunk on the Sabbath. Even into the 1900's many localities had "Blue Laws" that prevented the sale of liquor on a Sunday.



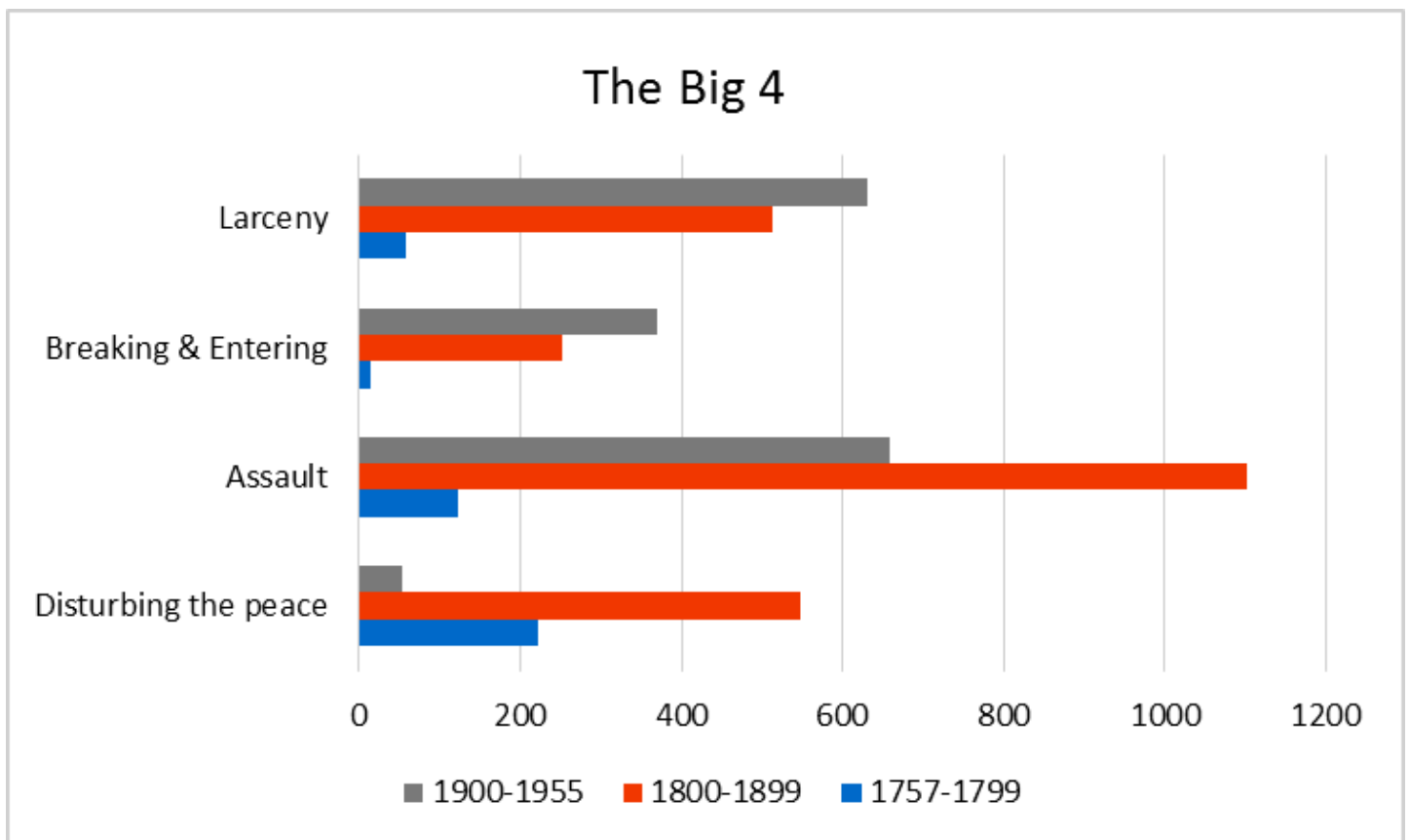
In the graph to the left: In the 1700's & 1800's it was the responsibility of those that lived on a road to maintain the road.

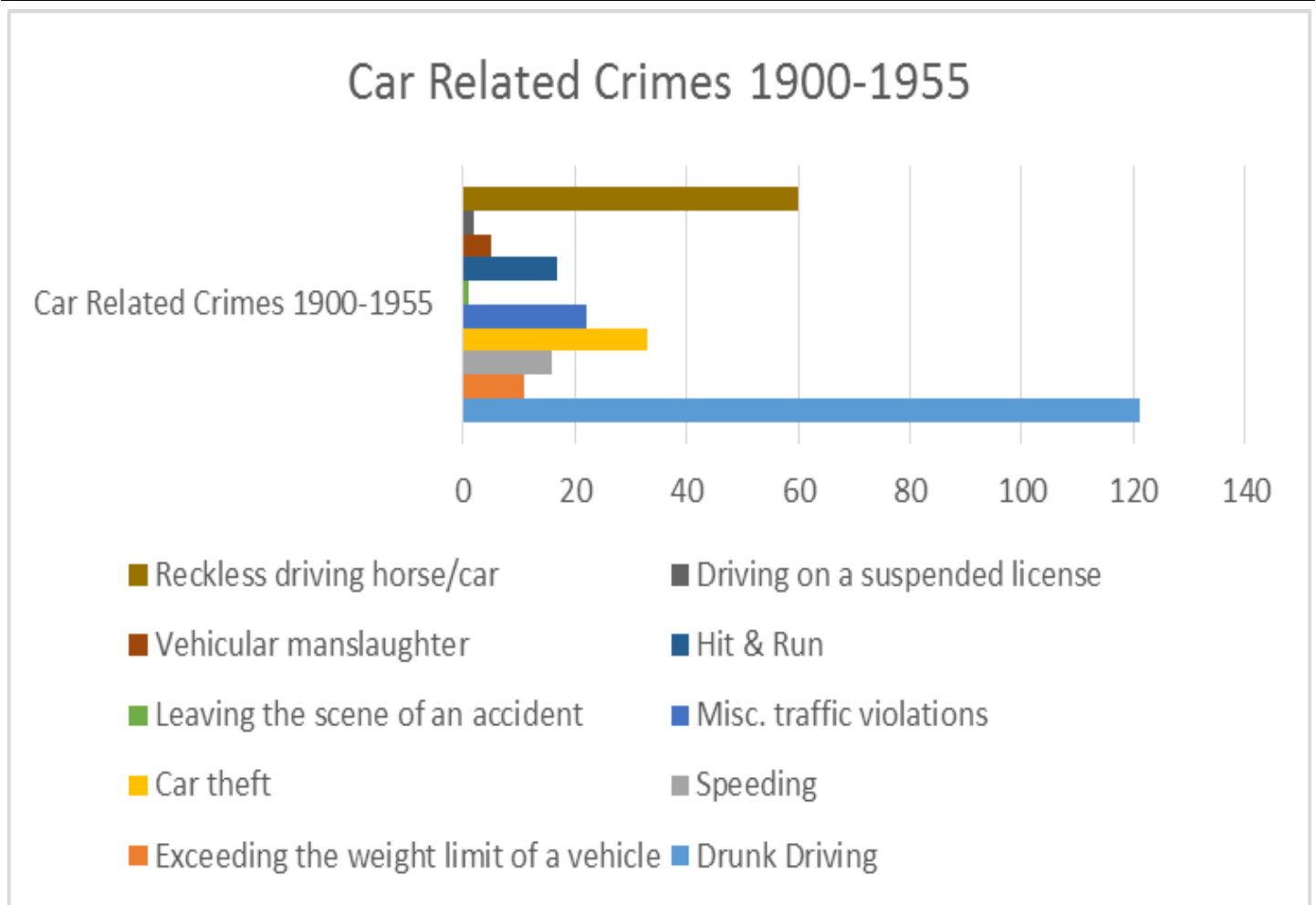
The Clerk's Office maintains a vast collection of Road Cases, Bills, Overseer Reports, and Road Hand files.

While many people did as they were required and maintained their road and sign posts, we can see at the left that many shirked their duty.

By the early 1900's the County had taken over the role of maintaining the roads. By the mid-1900's the State had taken over road maintenance and many roads had become Federally maintained. This shift led to no one being cited for not keeping the roads in the 1900's.

In the graph below: Throughout Loudoun's history Larceny, Breaking & Entering, Assault, and Disturbing the Peace, have been the big 4 crimes. It is not surprising to see an increase in the number of crimes as the years have gone on as population grew in Loudoun County the number of crimes also increased. Again, please note the red line below represents 100 years and the grey line represents 55 years. If the Clerks' Office had not specialized in different divisions such as the Criminal Department, we would see that the 1900's had more cases than the 1800's.





In the 1900's the horseless carriage, also known as the automobile, takes over as the major mode of transportation. Criminal records indicate that it was not a smooth transition from horse to car as we have a large number of reckless driving cases.

Drunk driving, like today, was a large problem in the 1900's. I doubt that people just started drinking and driving with the advent of cars. So, this leaves me to wonder how many people were drunk while riding their horses and just did not get caught for drunk in public, or maybe the horses just knew the way home with no input from the rider.

As a side note: The Coroner's papers (1799-001) show that John Shryock was riding his horse one day and fell to his death about 1 mile from Leesburg on the Alexandria Road. No word on injuries to the horse. While I do not know if he was drinking at the time, it does leave you to wonder.

If you are interested in learning about today's legal codes and statues please check out:
<https://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/> to read all about today's codes.

Supplies, Service, Draft and Pensions: Rev War documents in Loudoun County's Court Records

By Eric Larson

In Loudoun County's historic court papers there is a collection of records and Court Order Book entries on the contributions of Loudoun soldiers and civilians in the American Revolution.¹ When reviewing the county records from the Revolutionary War period, you quickly discover that many of these records and Rough Minute Book entries are related to the 1781 Virginia/Yorktown Campaign that secured America's victory over Great Britain.

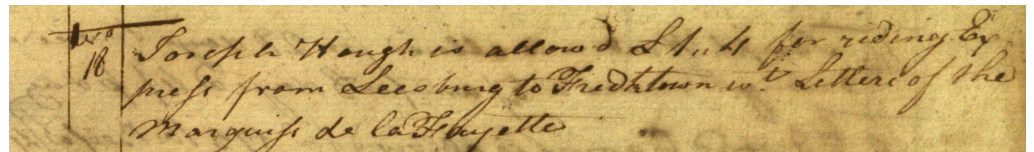
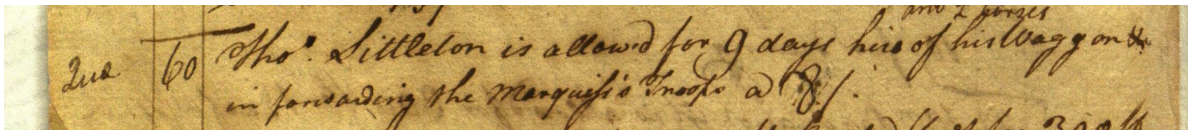
1782 Rough Minute Book and the Siege of Yorktown

In the 1782 Rough Minute Book there are hundreds of entries for citizens being reimbursed for goods, especially meat given to the Virginia Militia and Continental Army in 1781.² Among these accounts are nine entries about goods and services supporting Major General Marquis de Lafayette and the Continental Army in Tidewater Virginia.

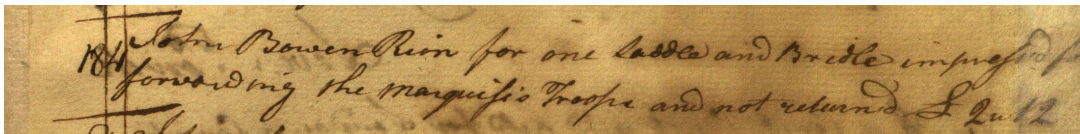
In March of 1781, General George Washington ordered Major General Lafayette with an army of 900 Continental Soldiers to Virginia to contain, and hopefully capture the British/Loyalist army under the command of former American General Benedict Arnold. With the mobilization of Virginia's militia and addition of regular army units, Lafayette's command increased to over 4,000 soldiers.

In the summer of 1781, British General Charles Cornwallis retreated back to Virginia from his unsuccessful southern campaign. Combining his troops with over 1,000 British soldiers already in Hampton Roads, Virginia, Cornwallis' forces easily outnumbered Lafayette's army. Cornwallis' re-deployment of his army behind the earthen works at Yorktown and Gloucester presented Washington and his French Allies an opportunity to trap the British.

*"Joseph Hough is allowed 1 pound 4 shillings for riding express from Leesburg to Fredericktown with a letter of the Marquis de Lafayette."*³

*"Thos. Littleton is allowed for 9 days hire of his wagon and 2 horses in forwarding the Marquis troops"*⁴



*"John Bowen Rion for one saddle and bridle impressed for forwarding the Marquis' troops and not returned."*⁵

1 A list of Revolutionary War court records can be viewed online @ <https://www.loudoun.gov/3422/Military-Indexes>

2 Rough Minute Book (RMB) was used by the county clerk to take notes during sessions of court. The clerk would transfer his notes from the RMB to the official Court Order Book. For some unknown reason the clerk never transferred much of the 1782 RMB to the Official Court Order Book.

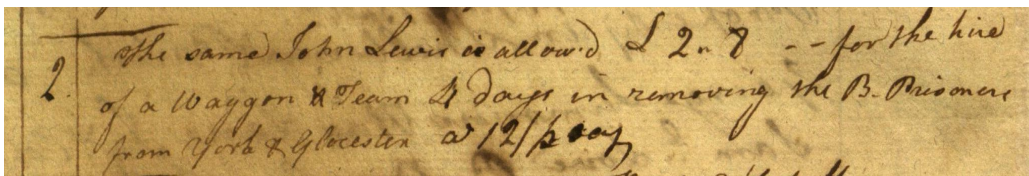
3 1782 Rough Minute Book, p 75,

4 Ibid, p 76

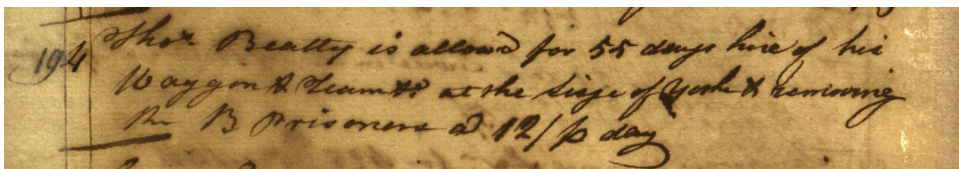
5 Ibid, p 96

Washington ordered Lafayette's small army to contain Cornwallis' army until American and French Forces arrived in Virginia from New York and Rhode Island. In October 1781, a combined American and French force joined Lafayette's army trapping General Cornwallis' army at Yorktown and Gloucester. After a short siege, Cornwallis surrendered to Washington on October 19, 1781.⁶

Prisoners from the Yorktown and Gloucester campaign passed near Leesburg on the way to POW camps in Winchester, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Continental Army hired local wagons and teams to transport prisoners. Some of these British and German prisoners may have been the sick and wounded soldiers left in a hospital at Gloucester after the British surrender at Yorktown.



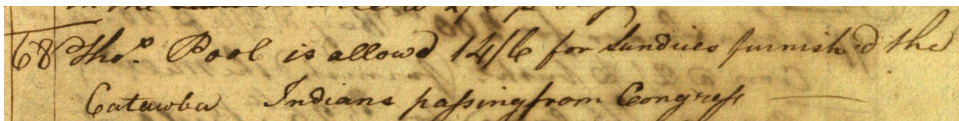
"...John Lewis is allowed 2 pounds 8 shillings for the hire of a Wagon & Team 4 days in removing the B. [British] Prisoners from York and Gloucester."⁷



"Thos. Beatty is allowed for 55 days hire of his wagon & and team at the Siege of York and removing the B. [British] prisoners at 12pence a day."⁸

Native Americans

Loudoun's historic court records contain very few records that refer to Native Americans, so it was a surprise to find an entry in the 1782 Rough Minute Book on the Catawba Indians from South Carolina.



"Thos. Pool is allowed 14/6 for sundries furnished the Catawba Indians passing from Congress."⁹

The Catawbas lived on a reservation in western South Carolina and were also American allies during the Revolutionary War. In 1780 General Cornwallis's army invaded South Carolina's back country, forcing the Catawbas to abandon their reservation and relocate to land along the North Carolina and Virginia border.¹⁰

Impressment

No fighting or British occupation occurred in Loudoun County, however it didn't spare county citizens from damages, impressment of goods and transportation by Continental and militia forces passing through the County.¹¹

6 Yorktown was the last major military campaign in North America in the Revolutionary War. The Treaty of Paris was signed in February 1783 ending the Revolutionary War.

7 1782 Rough Minute Book, p 74, 78, 80

8 Ibid p 77

9 Ibid

10 The Catawba Indians lived on a reservation in South Carolina established in 1763. The tribe was originally from North Carolina, but fled to South Carolina in the late 1750s to avoid an outbreak of smallpox.

11 The impressment of horses and wagons by the state militias and the Continental Army was common in the thirteen colonies/states, especially during a time of emergency and troop deployment.

"John Hereford is allowed 40 pounds for damages done his dwelling house in Leesburg by a detachment of Continental Troops quartered therein..." John Hereford allowed for stablage of sundry Continental horses ...4p [Pence] per night"¹²

John Hereford is allowed 40 lbs for damages done his dwelling house in Leesburg by a detachment of Continental Troops quartered therein by the V.M. at the Lightfoot Res. in July 1780 who left it in fire

Loudoun County Whereas Complaint was made to me this day by Thomas Phipps Esqr Complainant of the Prisoner Lane that he had impressed Thomas Phipps's dwelling wagon in order to carry Provisions for the late raised Continental troops to Fredricksburgh & that the said dwelling had secured the said Wagon & wagoner so that the Continental Service is greatly retarded These are therefore in the name of the

In 1780 criminal charges were filed against two individuals who refused to have their wagons and horses impressed by the Continental Army. Septimus Levering was brought before the court for failing to convey his horse and wagon "to carry provisions for the lot raised Continental troops to Fredricksburgh..." The case was discontinued in October 1780.¹³

Another criminal case from 1780 was against Jacob Remey who took back two of his horses "for the purpose of conveying the troops from this county to Fredericksburg..." from the Continental Army. This case was "Ignoramus" in November 1780.¹⁴

Pensions

the said service, by the said John Russell, of the City of Charleston in the State of South Carolina. that he was at the Siege of York & Gloucester, at the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1781, and was severely wounded with a Bayonet in the right Leg - that he was subsequently in the Battle fought by Genl. Wayne, against a Body of Indians on the 24th of June 1782 in the neighborhood of Savannah, in which he was killed. That he feels no pain -

Another set of revolutionary records are affidavits filed by either the soldier or his family to claim Revolutionary War pensions and benefits from the War Department. From 1778-1832 a number of pension acts were passed by Congress to provide pensions, land bounties, and relief to soldiers and their families.¹⁵ The affidavits presented before the court were to verify that a soldier was from Loudoun and had served during the

Revolution. Once the court verified the affidavit, the soldier or family could apply for benefits from the War Department.

In 1824 John Russell, aged 68, went before the Superior Court of Law for the Commonwealth of Virginia to prove that he joined the Continental Army in 1781 for a term of two years.¹⁶ Russell's affidavit states that he served in General Anthony Wayne's division at the Siege of Yorktown "and was severely wounded with a Bayonet in the right Leg..."¹⁷

12 1782 Rough Minute Book p107, John Hereford's only property in Leesburg in 1780 was Lot 33. His half acre lot and dwelling house was on the west side of N. King Street, directly across from the courthouse lot (Deed Book M 142). Today the Lightfoot Restaurant sits on Hereford's former property.

13 Loudoun County Criminal Papers, 1780.013

14 Loudoun County Criminal Papers, 1780.18, Ignoramus in law means "we are uninformed" is written on a bill by a grand jury, when there is not sufficient evidence to authorize a true bill.

15 Pension Acts of 1778, 1780, 1818, 1820, 1822, and 1832. The 1832 Act was the most generous, and offered any soldier who served 6 months to 2 years half pay. Soldiers who served more than 2 years received full pay. The National Archives holds all the surviving pension records from the Revolutionary War.

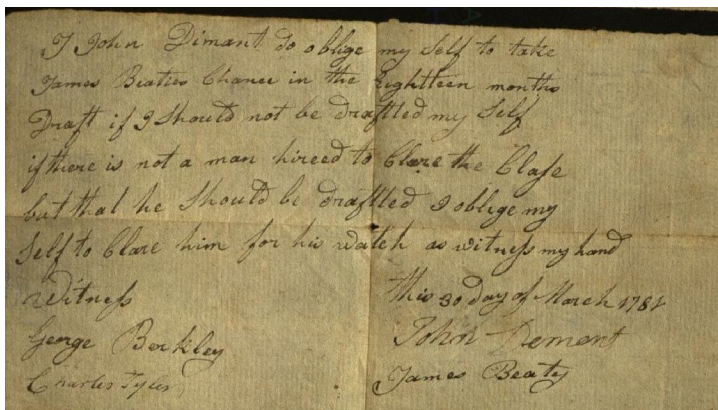
16 John Russell was actually drafted for a term of 18 months in March 1781.

17 John Russell, Revolutionary War Papers, 1825-001, General Wayne was under the command of Major General Lafayette throughout the Virginia campaign from March 1781-October 1781.

His affidavit further reveals, that he was part of General Wayne's army sent to South Carolina and Georgia in 1782 to restore America's authority in the back country, and to bottle up British forces in Charleston, South Carolina and Savannah Georgia. Russell states "...the Battle fought by General Wayne against a Body of Indians on the 24th of June 1782 in the neighborhood of Savanah in the state of Georgia."¹⁸

An affidavit filed by Paul Shry on behalf of John Russell further supports Russell's service and provides more detail on his time in the Army. In 1781, Russell joined Colonel White's Regiment of Horse in Petersburg, Virginia and served in the Yorktown Campaign. "...John Russel assisted in the capture of Genl. Cornwallis." Shry states that Russell served for eighteen months in the Continental Army and was discharged "without receiving any pay" in 1782.¹⁹

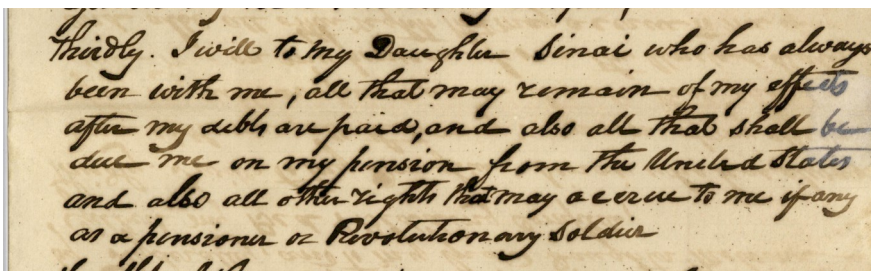
The Draft



A handwritten document on aged paper, likely a draft or agreement. The text is written in cursive and includes the following: "I John Diment do oblige my self to take James Beateys Chance in the Eighteen months Draft if I Should not be Drafted my self if there is not a man hired to blame the Blafe but that he Should be Drafted I oblige my self to blame him for his watch as witness my hand Return George Berkeley Charles Tyles This 30 Day of March 1781 John Diment James Beatey".

In 1781 John Dement agreed to take James Beatey's place in the militia if he was drafted into service for eighteen months. It was legal to pay an individual to take your place in the draft and was common practice. "To John Dimant [Dement] do oblige my self to take James Beaties [Beatey] Chance in the Eighteen months Draft if I Should not be Drafted my Self." "...this 30th Day of March 1781."²⁰

Probated Will



A handwritten document, likely a will, written in cursive. The text includes: "Thirdly. I will to my Daughter Sinai who has always been with me, all that may remain of my effects after my debts are paid, and also all that shall be due me on my pension from the United States and also all other rights that may accrue to me if any as a pensioner or Revolutionary Soldier".

In May 1843 former Revolutionary War soldier Joseph Gilbert prepared his last will and testament. "I Joseph Gilbert of the County of Loudoun State of Virginia being in usual health, but mindful that my departure is very near at hand, do make my Last Will & Testament. Unable to write or sign his name, his will was prepared by a third party. With very

little property to pass on, he left his Revolutionary War pension to his daughter. "I will to my daughter Sinai...and also all that shall be due me on my pension from the United States and also all other rights that may accrue to me if any as pensioner or Revolutionary Soldier."²¹

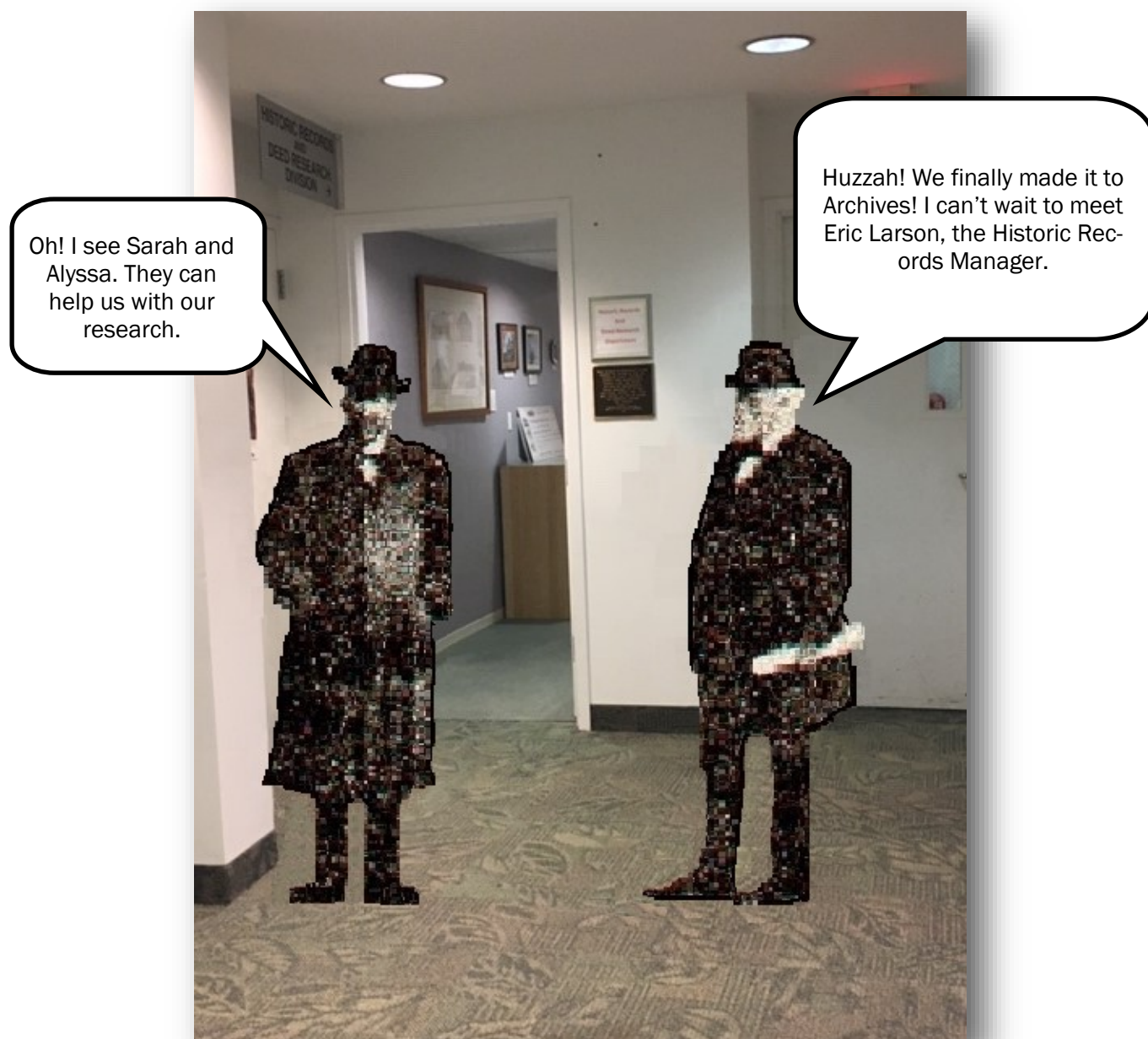
Although the collection of Loudoun court records on the Revolutionary War is small, the scope of their content is extensive. This small collection provides primary accounts of what many Americans experienced during and after the Revolutionary War. Today, these records are popular with individuals proving their Revolutionary War lineage to join the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution.

18 John Russell, Revolutionary War Papers, 1825-001, General Wayne defeated the Creek Indians allied to the British in June 1782. Savannah and Charleston remained in British hands until the British evacuated the towns in the summer and December of 1782.

19 Ibid, Paul Shry was living in Loudoun County when he enlisted as substitute in for three years in March 1781.

20 John Dement v. John Beatey, Revolutionary War Papers, 1783.01

21 Will of Joseph Gilbert, Will Packets, 1843



R	Z	Q	Z	C	R	I	M	I	N	A	L	Z	X	L	M
Y	E	S	C	I	T	S	I	T	A	T	S	J	A	I	J
M	O	V	D	V	A	I	T	I	L	I	M	R	L	S	N
R	Q	T	O	I	R	D	C	Q	X	J	C	I	R	T	W
A	P	U	B	L	I	C	A	I	D	E	T	E	N	A	O
L	H	D	X	I	U	O	R	R	N	A	I	O	Z	X	T
A	O	S	T	A	K	T	Z	Y	R	D	S	K	E	E	K
T	R	P	E	N	R	X	I	Y	L	N	N	O	U	S	R
N	S	E	E	S	O	S	K	O	O	B	R	E	D	R	O
E	E	E	Y	N	P	U	S	I	N	O	E	U	M	U	Y
N	T	D	R	V	S	L	S	E	N	A	E	B	Q	G	L
I	H	I	A	Z	I	I	L	R	E	L	R	U	E	V	I
T	E	N	G	Q	V	B	O	E	F	V	U	Y	I	E	M
N	F	G	U	O	M	C	L	N	H	R	A	E	W	S	F
O	T	O	R	A	K	O	O	S	E	I	L	I	M	A	F
C	R	P	G	S	Y	L	R	E	D	R	O	S	I	D	R

Can you find these words in the puzzle above?

BEEF	DUEL	MILITIA	RIOT
CAR	FAMILIES	ORDER BOOKS	SOLDIERS
CIVILIANS	GAMBLE	PENSION	SPEEDING
CONTINENTAL ARMY	HORSE THEFT	PORK	STATISTICS
CORN	LARCENY	PROVISIONS	SWEAR
CRIMINAL	LIQUOR	PUBLIC AID	TAXES
DISORDERLY	MILITARY	REVOLUTIONARY WAR	YORKTOWN

2019 PROGRAMS AND NEWSLETTERS

To be Announced

Thinking about researching Loudoun court records? Here is a general map to show where you can find some of the resources when you visit Historic Records & Deed Research.

